ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)
PERIOD: JANUARY 1, 2014 TO DECEMBER 31, 2014

Town of North
3810010

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual CCR. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is primarily from one active ground water wells located within our service area and supplemented by water from Silver Springs Rural Water System.

This report shows the water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality contact Rick Bryan at 803-247-2101. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Town meetings. They are held in the North Town Hall court room at 6pm on the second Monday each month.

The Town of North routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period January 1st to December 31st, 2014. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) (mandatory language) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) (mandatory language) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

As you can see by the attached tables, our only violations in 2013 was our failure to pull a repeat sample on time to confirm or disprove the presence of bacteria in our water after a suspect initial test indicated possible contamination. The repeat samples showed all sources were clean.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganics or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPAs) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Bull Swamp Rural Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

REQUIRED SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWAP) STATEMENT:
Our Source Water Assessment Plan is available for your review at www.scdhec.net/environment/water/srcewtrreports.htm. If you do not have internet access, please contact Rick Bryan at 803-568-2835 to make arrangements to review this document.

Town of North
2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contamination Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of contamination in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contamination level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminate that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminates.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or part per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable.
Definitions:	The following tables contain terms and measures, some of which may require explanations.

SC3810010 Town of North

TEST RESULTS								
Inorganic Contaminants	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites Over AL**	**Units of Measurement**	**Violation Y/N**	**Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.26	0	ppm	N	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing system.
Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Level Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units of Measurement**	**Violation Y/N**	**Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Chlorine	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	2014	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2	1.5 – 1.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	2014	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	5	4.5 – 4.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	2014	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminates	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Level Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units of Measurement**	**Violation Y/N**	**Year**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	1	1.2 – 1.3	10	10	ppm	N	2014	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

2014 Water Quality Report
Silver Springs Rural Community Water District
System # 3820002

We're pleased to provide you with this year's Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The source of our water is Ground Water.

A Source Water Assessment Plan has been prepared for our system. Our source water assessment is available at the SCDHEC website: www.scdhec.gov/HomeAndEnvironment/Water/SourceWaterProtection/mindex.htm If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, or if you do not have internet access, please contact Adam Livingston at (803)682-2148. We want you, our neighbors and valued customers, to be informed about your water utility. Feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings on the second Tuesday of every month at 6:00 pm at the Water Department office.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. Silver Springs W/D routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes and chemicals. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In this table you will find the following terms and abbreviations:
Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Silver Springs W/D #3820002

LEAD and COPPER TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90th percentile	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Action Level	Sites over action level	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper 2014	N	0.307	ppm	1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead 2014	N	5	ppb	0	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2014	HQA= 1.33	0.97-1.54	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely source of contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* 2014	N	2	0 – 4.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) 2014	N	4	0 – 6.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2013	0.22	0.14–0.22	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Nitrate (measured at Nitrogen)	2014	0.032	0.032-0.032	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Orangeburg DPU #SC3810001								
Fluoride	2014	0.6	0.6–0.6	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Nitrate (measured at Nitrogen)	2014	0.34	0.34-0.34	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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If you have special health needs—

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Silver Springs Rural Community Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Did You Know?

- Tap water is the best value for your money. A 16 ounce of bottled water cost about $1.50, whereas 1000 gallons of tap water cost about $2.00.
- The water we have today is all the water there will ever be.
- Drinking water in the Unites States is among the safest in the world.
- You can refill an 8 ounce glass of water 15,000 times for the same cost as a 6 pack of soda. And, water has no sugar or caffeine.
- The average family turns on the tap between 70 and 100 times per day.
- Americans drink more than 1 billion glasses of water per day.

SCRWA